of Manila Bay.

rom the Morning Times

distance from the Cavite forts. The lat-

ter, notwithstanding the long range, open-

ed fire on the Americans and were sup-

ported by the Spanish warships, which

was received with some shots from

atly rendering them totally use-

he land forts, whereupon he again open-d on them with a furious torrent of pro-

In a short time he had allenced them:

or refused to surrender.

he would bombard the city

heir vessels into the shallows, though the

London, May 2.- The Madrid corres-

sondent of the Standard aids the fol-owing points to the dispatches from Ma-

Shots were repeatedly fired at the

These vessels immediate

attacked the Spanish squadron as it merged, headed by the Reina Christina.

ed other places on the Island of Lurin. It is rumored that the foreign consols

has been published here states that there

IN MEMORY OF SEIDL.

Late Maestro.

New York, May 3.-The Seld! Society

gave a concert in memory of the late

Anton Seidl at the Brocklyn Academy of

The several orchestral numbers were

the "Meistersinger" overture, the "Dream

Music, from Humpendincks "Hansel and Gretel," Liszt's "Les Préludes" and "Slegfried's Funeral March," from "Die

was conducted by Mr. Franz P. Kalten-

orn. This was this musician's debut a leader and he proved himself to be

his men and the capacity to build up ef-

played with success his piano and or

chestra arrangement of Liszt's "Concerto Pathetique."

Norfolk, Va., May 3.-The United States

steamship Bancroft arrived at the navy

yard yesterday afternoon, and, after be

ing surveyed, will be overhauled and re-

paired. The ironworkers will finish their

Obio Jews' Patriotic Move.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 3.-Ohio Jews, by

reason of their hatred for Spain, have

decided to inaugurate a movement to

present the Government with a warship

with which to fight the

THE UNITED STATES IN ACC'T WITH SPAIN.

(From the New York Herald.)

A-Jeme

Tres CI

Sec. 157.

e climaxes. Richard Burmeister, the planist.

The

orchestra

.\$1,000,000

Lyman Abbott delivered an address

Music last evening.

Goetterdaemmerung.

reported that the Americans shell-

shell the Cavite arsenal and town

constant and

inneuvering was

were anchored under the forts.

One Year, Morning and Supday One Year, Evening and Sunday..... Fin Norths. tate my only, one year. Orders by mail most be accompanied by stacription price.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT. . The circulation of THE TIMES for the Monday, April 25. 62.873 Tuesday, April 25. 66,628 Wednesday, April 27 65,523 hursday, April 28 60,082 Гипау, Арнії 29 48,957 Cally average (Sunday, 21,500, excepted). 60,157

Readers of The Times who may at any time be analise to procure expire of it at any rows-stand or suffrond station or on railroad trains, will confer a favor upon the management by scoding tertide office information of the last.

emplications intended for publication in The Times should be tersely and plainly written, and must to all cases be accompanied by the sales and address of the writer. Rejected commy will not be preserved, and only ma-

TUESDAY, MAY S, 1998.



On to Havana.

The American victory at Manila was an event which will have speedy and must count and be ready to meet. For one thing, it makes imperative the immediate capture and occupation of Cubasend Ports Rico. Our position in the Philipping may subject us, as well as Spain, to the pressure of Europe; but there is a more important reason why we should go in and finish what we have to do in the Antilles.

Madrid is under marrial law. The

Spanish mation is wild with grief and rage over its defeat by Commodore Devey at Manila. That feeling finds vent fi a desire to held the present precention responsible. Popular inthe French people invariably swore that their general was a traitor and had sold them out. So it is with the vain and ignorant Spanlards. The chances are that the Queen Regent and her boy will have to leave the country within a few days, and that there will be a military dictatorship under Weyler, or pertupe a republic. In either case there will be revolution and anarchy, and the powers will intervene

When they shall do so they will take the whole situation into consideration. and surely call us to a halt at whatever stage of the proceedings we may have reached at the time. If not the fact, at by our status on those islands. It must not be forgotten that the Spanish-Cuban bond sharks have by no which will saddle their \$400,000,000 of ratification. now worthless securitles upon the liberated island. The less firm our hold may be, at the hour of intervention, the less also will be our power to dictate terms.

If, on the other hand, we make a quick campaign and expel the Spanjards entirely before events in Europe can come to a head, then foreign interference would not be ventured on this side of the Atlantic, while a declaration that we desire to hold the Philippines only for indemnity would probably avert it elsewhere as against us. But, if it did not, we could meet that question diplomatically and on a safe trading basis. The principal thing that we need to look after is possession and control of the lately-Spanish Antilles, and that we ought to secure just as quickly as our Army and Navy can accomplish the work.

That Spanish Fleet.

Naturally, we do not hesitate to admit that the naval strategy board is in a far better position to acquire reliable information regarding movements of fleets and vessels than any newspaper possibly can be, and that, therefore, there may be something definitely known to justify the importance which our authorities seem to accord to the alleged Spanish movement

from the Cape Verde islands. But, on general principles, there is seemingly more than a possibility, on the other hand, that the Spanish vessels may have steamed out a few hundred miles, and then slipped away for Cadiz, or scattered to prey

American commerce as might be picked up. In short, it is next to ineredible that the Spanish squadron should come over here with the deliberate inmoral certainty of defeat if not total destruction.

The disposition and actions of th enemy's navy all bear every indication of a desire to avoid a collision with us on the waters. Of course it is concelyable that the Spanlards might make a run for some unfrequented town along our coast and throw a few shells into it, with the idea of immediately running away, but even that amount of enterprise may be doubted.

Where is this terrible navy of which our authorities appear to stand in awe? Its only battleship, the Pelayo, is reported between Carlyagena and Cadiz. Of its armored cruisers, the Carlos V. and the Cardinal Cisperes are at Ferol en route to, and the Princessa de Asturins, already at, Cadiz.

According to the reports the Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya, Infanta Marin Teresa, and the Cristobal Colon sailed Friday from Cape Verde. Of the unarmored cruisers, six are listed as blockaded in Havana. One is at Ferrol, another at Cadiz, one at Carthagens, and three at the Phillipines. In case the belief of most European naval experts that Spain will use every effort to avoid combat should prove to be true, it is manifest that there is an easy and an only way to bring this paper war to a speedy and an henerable termination. In that case, if Mr. McKinley is the pious and merciful man his friends claim him to be, he will change his peaccful blockade into a naval and military attack upon Cuba, occupy that island and bring peace in five weeks. A little Manila. sharp action, even if somebody should get hit in the process, would be preferable to the present-game of hide and seek on the ocean.

Annex Hawaii at Once.

We trust that the present position of our country in relation to the Philippine Islands will appeal strongly enough to the patriotic and business some of the Senate to induce that august body to ratify the Hawai'an annexation treaty without a day's delay. The man who, because he maintains business and legal relations with the Havemeyers during recesses of the Sepate, refuses to vote for that measure is unpatriotic and might be called something worse without much stretch of imagination. The man who ensiders the sugar interests or a limted area of sugar cane as of more imortance than the dignity and safety of the whole nation is not fit to appear as a national legislator! We are in war times now, and consequently are ss inclined than usual to tolerate the defeat of things needed and demanded by the whole people by a ceteric of Spanish sympathizers and sugar attorsections consequences with which we beys. There should not be the slightest doubt of a ununimous vote in favor of the inuty. Suppose, as is most likely, that, be-

fore surrendering Mantia, the Spanlards set fire to the coal at that port! Commodere Dewey would be left without a coaling base short of San Fransee, while with the Hawaiian Islands under our flag he would have one more than two thousand miles nearer to him, Some of our pro-Spanish sophists are likely to urge that the Hawaiian government is so friendly it would let us ave ceal in any case. Admit that to be true, it would then expect its terridignation always must find a scape- tory to the ravages of the speiny, and goat. Whenever a French army got in all hener and decency we would be ofaralled to protect it against such atandles: That being underlable, we might as

well take the country which is so generously offered to us by its government and people. It is just possible that the imminence of this question may be one vason why the influences in Congress, always antagenistic to annexation, are werking industriously for an early adjournment. But they might as well give up the fight. Recent circumtances have developed the fact that there is a power and vigor in American public opinion which cannot be igpered, as the syndicate until tately in centrel of the Administration once dared to. That opinion is rapidly least the terms open which we are to crystallizing into a national demand be allowed to give freedom to Cuba I that the American flag be heisted over and Perto Rico, will be greatly affected the islands, without a treaty, but as a war measure.

The Senate has no higher patriotic uty to perform than to strengthen our means given up hope of a settlement position in the Pacific by Immediate

> We reproduce from our morning ediion, where it was printed simultaneously with its appearance in the New York Sun, the only correct account in detail of the battle of Manila which has appeared in an American newspaper. We advise every one of our readers who missed it this morning to peruse it with care and attention.

> We may hear of another sea fight in lay or so. The Oregon and the Marietta are at Rio de Janeiro, but must leave there today under the neutrality rule The Spanish terror Temerario arrived at Rio yesterday and will have to get out on Wednesday. It is not improbable that the American vessels may walt outside for the Temerario and do what they can

The Spanish squadron at Manila went ut to "destroy those Yankee pigs," and fined itself up in a bay called from its shape "Cavite"-that is, cavity, in English. Moral: "Never buy a pig in a poke!"

Young William Astor Chapler, of New York, with a few companions, has started to join Gomez and fight under the Cu ban flag. He raised a regiment of volunteers for this Government, but it was not accepted and he determined to fight anyway. In his party it is said, are three other millionaire youths, all of which goes to show that wealth does not always destroy the natural character of Americans.

Already enough is known of the battle at Manila to show that however bravely the Spaniards may have fought and died, their gunnery was too wretched to afford them the least chance of success

style av -

THE RESERVE

and shore batteries had been well served the issue of the combat might have been much less disastrous to them. On present information the Disghter inflicted upon the enemy by commodore Dewey must have been termine.

Three foreign war vessels, one French, one British and one German, witnessed the battle in Months artist, and it will not be iong before we hear descriptions of the fight from the pens of the officers on board those ships. How their comrades who were not present must envy the lucky raits who were able to watch the first great naval fight of modern times! Dewey certainly has made a place for himself in history that thousands of his professional brethren would give their arms and legs to fill. On receipt of his report, "the thanks of Congress," a special medal, and a sword of honor should be given him by a grateful nation.

smaller guns and poorer sams the Spaniards, inflicting hideous damage, "A The fire lasted for a little more than a quarter of an hour. The Spaniards, though greatly weakened, continued to be given him by a grateful nation.

HAWAII NOW GREATLY NEEDED

Dewey's Position a Strong Argu ment in Favor of Annexation. Commodore Dewey's victory off Manlia is the subject of serious consideration a the White House and Navy Department particularly in reference to the supply of coal Commodore Dewey's fleet has o

hand. When the fleet left Hong Kong for Manila the coal bunkers of every vests were filled to their utmost capacity with fuel. In addition a coffler with a cargof 3,500 tons of coal accompanied the fleet. The question under consideration now is how much of that coal supply has been exhausted, and how long to remaining quantity will last the admira in the event of a progracted blockade a

It was during the consideration of the subject that the question of annexis Hawall forced itself to the front. Sens tor Lodge of Massachusetts, Senate Frye of Maine and Senator Gray of Deaware, three of the ablest and best-in formed members of the Committee o Foreign Relations, have discussed the proposition with Secretary Long. Semtor Lodge said he regretted very much the failure of the United States to an

nex Hawali several years ago.
"We never needed it as much as need it today," the senator declared, "! vould be an invaluable piece of proper at this moment, and in my opinio the United States should not besitate moment longer about accepting a gen-rous and thoroughly business-like prop sition of the Hawaiian government

"Some of the wise men of this generation," continued Senator Lodge "were shrewd enough to appreciate the necessity of the acquisition of Hawaii by the United States. If our people who are opposed to annexation would throw aside political and personal considerations and look at the situation from an inter matienal standpoint, and as a plain, prac-tical, business proposition, they would insist on the immediate radification of the freaty new pending before the Senate "Take the existing conditions into con ideration and any reasonable man wil he United States having a base of sup-lies in the Pacific Ocean. Here is our fully to uphold the national standard in that far-away Eastern country. We have so means of knowing at the present me means of knowing at the present mo-ment what injuries our ships and crew may have sustained in yesterday's con-flict. We are also in the dark as to the supply of coul the fleet has at its dispo-sition. With all the foreign ports closed

gainst us our only recourse is to ship a soli supply from San Francisco. "How different would be the condition of Hawaii had been aunexed to the United States before this war with Spain came on. With a cable communication be-tween Hawaii and San Francisco we could relieve Commodore Dewey's fleet from any embarrasement it may be sub-jected to for the want of coal. Consider the difference in the number of days it takes to go from San Francisco to Manila and that Hawaii is more than half way between those two points, and it will be at once annarent that Hawaii takes to go from San Francisco to Manila and that Hawaii is more than half way between those two points, and it will be at once annarent that Hawaii is well as the same account.

way between those two points, and it will be at once apparent that Hawaii would be of inestimally value as a piece of the United States territory.

The question of annexing Hawaii is likely to be revived in the Senato, and the reasons set forth by Senator Lodge on the strongest arguments in

AN APPEAL TO BLANCO.

Clara Barton Asks Permission to

Distribute Red Cross Supplies. Key West, Fla., May 2.-Miss Clari Barton and her associates of the Red Cross are still aboard the relief ship State of Texas, which is likely to remain here for ten days at least. Miss Barton has prepared a letter to Captain General Blanco which she will submit to Admiral Sampson and the State Department at Washington, Should it be approved she will send it to the captain general of under a flag of penceful entry into inzas or some other Cuban port. Barton's letter is as follows:

"In the name of the Red Cross, which or the name of the Red Cross, which represents the cause of suffering humanity, without difference of nation or creed—that Cross which for Spaniard and American alike is the symbol of the Saviour who died for all mankind—I appeal to you to permit me to distribute the provisions now on the Red Cross steamer State of Texas among the starving reconcentrados of Cuba. The prompt distribution of these provisions may save the lives of thousands whose death would be of no consequence from a military standpoint to either side in this unhappy conflict. They are, how-ever, lives precious in the eyes of Him who, according to His Sacred Word, views none with indifference, even the fall of the sparrow. Let war go on with its dreadful work, but permit the Red Cross to help thousands perishing from famine and misery. Knowing you as I do, I hope and believe that your heart and hand will extend a favorable reply to this appeal."

Seaten for Cheering Spain.

New York, May L.—Company M of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., was marching to the railroad station in Dover yesterday morning on its way to Sen Circ and characteristics. The road of time if marching to the railroad station in Dover yesterday morning on its way to Sea Girt, and cheered by crowds, when an Italian peanut vender gave a cheer for Spain. He also expressed a hope that Rodgers has left the yard again for Key none of the guardsmen would return | West. alive

The crowd made a rush for him imme diately and he took to his heels. He was knocked down several times before he es-caped. His pursuers returned, demolished his stand, and threw his stock into the street, and burned it, despite efforts of the police.

Several men proposed to burn the man's Solicitors will soon be started and He-

house, but the police interfered and stopbrews here have no doubt the recuired amount can soon be raised.

OUR GREAT NAVAL VICTORY. First Detailed Account of the Battle

Manila, May 2.-Morning-The American Activity Among Those Who feet, under the command of Commodore Would Enslave the Island. Dewey, anchored in the bay at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, and at a considerable

BONDS IS THE PASSWORD

Commodore Dewey then ordered his The Promoters Advocate the Issu quadron to close in, and delivered an awof Two Hundred Million Dollars in ful cannonade, using his guns of all cali-Bonds by the Syndiente, to Be Sebers for thirty minutes. He then withcared by the Revenues of the Redrew his vessels beyond the range of the public and Sweeping Concessions smaller guns and poured shells from his

The victory at Manila and the prospective early termination of the war with Spain has inspired a surprising degree Commodore Dewey therefore closed in ugain and renewed a ceaseless cannonade. After the fight had continued for an of activity among the men who have been scheming to "promote" the future financial interests of Cuba. The various our and a half the Spanish squadron was ractically annihilated and all the forts projects for the purchase of the Island of Cuba from Spain by bonds issued of Cuba from Spain by bonds issued either by the United States or the new government of Cuba-either or both of Three of the Spanish sips were on fire, te had sunk, and the others were riddled and helpless, o The loss in men is not known, but it cannot be doubted that it was very which are to be guaranteed by the United States have been revived, as well as the plan of a New York syndicate to start the new government with ample funds, in return for valuable concessions which t may have to confer.

heavy.

The resistance of the Spaniards was adnirably stubborn, but they were overnatched. Nevertheless they did not yield,
for did they strike a single flag.

After the lapse of a few hours Commolore Dewey, who had withdrawn to the The activity of the promoters, whose operations may yet disclose a scandal, suggests that the whole plan of action by the United States, even to the con-quest of the Philippines, was anticipated vest side of the bay when the Spaniards cased to reply to his fire, returned to the persons most active in the finan

cial future of Cuba.

There has been a deep-rooted impression in Washington eyer since the inception of the war movement by the Gov ernment that behind the broad spirit of patriotism, which is undoubtedly sin-care on the part of the people, there has lurked a sordid interest, intent on preying on Cuba through that same spirit of patriotism.

Then Commodore Dewey demanded the complete surrender of the city, fortifications, munitions and stores. The gov-The men who have been most conspic When informed of the refusal Commo-ore Dewey notified the governor that e would give him twenty-four hours to uous in furnishing the plans for the fu-ture development of Cuba, as a sequence o the patriotic and humane act of the ar out, after the expiration of which United States, have operated most sur-reptitionally, and only the most vague and ime he would bombard the city.

This notice expired at half past florlock tomorrow (Tuesday) merning. I
have not yet been able to learn the loss
of the Americans, but their fleet appears intangible information concerning their purposes have been revealed by their guarded interviews with the high officials of the Government, into whose The scene during the cannonade was hands was intrusted the conduct of hos-tilities against the Spanish in Cuba, Rurribly magnificent. The incressure rour of the heavy guns, with the sharper re-port of the quick-fire weapons, combined to make an overpowering, hellish din, that was re-echoed from all sides of the land-locked bay. more of the organization and operations of a syndicate to "finance Cuba" were openly talked of, and the names of certain senators and members of the House ind-locked bay. Not the least admirable feature of the of Representatives, whose influence was supposed to be of value in promoting the scheme of the financial promoters, were exceedingly well-planned attack was the astonishing acquaintance the American continuously mentioned. One report was navigating officers displayed with the waters of the bay. They never seemed to be in the least danger of running that a syndicate, of which John J. Me-Cook, the New York lawyer, was promoter, awaited only the forcible inter-vention of the United States to open a way for it to control the financial future

This syndicate, according to report, had tarted a subscription fund of \$300,000,000, f which nearly \$30,000,000 had been subcribed, and which was to be used in placing Cuba on its feet. The syndi-ate was credited with having josued con-litional bonds for twice the amount of American warships as they were passing Corregdor Island and Capes Fraile and Sanglay, but they steamed swiftly into the bay, where they remained quiety preparing for the attack until daybreak. the entire fund, and with having dis-tributed them "where they would do the most good." No actual information of the distribution of the bonds could be ob-tained, and no man in Wathington has as Commodore Dewey then divided his squadron, sending three vessels to engage the advance works of Manila and limself taking the Otympia, Baleigh, Boston, Baltimore and Petrel towards yet admitted that he has seen, much less received one of them. The leading mem-bers of the syndicate are said to be John J. McCook, former Vice-President Levi P. Morton, Russell Sage, R. T. Wilson and R. A. C. Smith, the latter of whom is managing director of the Ward mship Line operating between New

York and Cuba. York and Cribs.

Since the original formation of the syndicate a number of the men who were originally interested have withdrawn and their places taken by men whose names It is rumored that the foreign consuls remonstrated with Commodore Dewey scaled bombaring the city, owing to the numerous foreign residents and imporre not familiar to the public. The plans of the syndicate as they were originally mapped out have also been changed, but the main purpose of it has been retained. The affairs of the syndicate have asimed a greater degree of prosperity dursime a greater degree of prosperity during the last four days—or since, in fact, it was certain that Admiral Dewey would begin operations in the Philippines—than previously characterized their manifestation. The original subscriptions have been increased to nearly if not quite one-fourth of the amount of the whole \$28,800.88, and the subscription for him, and

> the syndicate have redoubled their mysterious efforts. The newly framed plan of operations he syndicate contemplates:
>
> The ultimate establishment of the

Eulogy in Words and Music of the republic of Cuba. republic of Cubm.

2 (a) The issue and purchase of \$200-00.000 of honds by the syndicate, the same to be guaranteed by the revenues of the island, customs and direct tax; (b) or the granting of concessions to es tablish banking, railway, telegraph and steamship systems in the island in re-turn for the proposed toan. This double-headed proposition is the

in which he eulogized the dead musician in glowing words. Mr. Emil Fischer sang with great pathos "Wotan's Farewell," from Wagner's "Die Walkure." ow feature of the plans of the synd cate. The proposition to buy outright the concessions which the new republic will have to grant appears to be the more and a children's chorus of forty voices, directed by Mr. Henry E. Duncan, sang a "Good Night," one of Seidl's few com-Such an arrangement would give the syndicate almost absolute control of the island, its immense sugar and tobaccurade, and would insure it a large percentage of the profits that would natucompositions which have been associated with Mr. Seidl's work as a conductorcentage of the profits that would haterally accrue from the development of the revenues of the island which would be possible under the new condition of affairs that the establishment of a Cuban republic would encourage.

Here in Washington, it is the opinion of men who look forward and anticipate the result of the conditions that prevail oday, that the end of the war with possessed of the essentials-a firm and definite beat, the faculty of stimulating Spain will realize the success of a deep financial scheme, which, unless now choked by the United States will griof a financial trust, promoted by Ameri-cans, that will benefit the Cubans no more than has the brutal and aggressive

rule of Spain.

The news of the American victory in the Philippines had scarcely been received before the financial trust and its operations began to be discussed. The agents of the trust, which is to fatten upon American patriotism, keep them selves well under cover, and those who are credited with a great personal interest in its success deny any connection with it.

The man who is believed to be more deeply interested in the financial trust than any other who has been in Washington is John J. McCook. Mr. McCook was at the Executive Mansion yesterday, but did not see the President. Mr. McCook is looked to by officials and members of Co gress to disclose the plan by which Cuba is to be "financiered." He was formerly a close personal friend of the President, but his activity during the fight over Cuba in Congress incurred the displeasure of the President, and he has not enjoyed the favor of Mr. McKinley since then. But Mr. McCook has been very active in Washington, conferring with many senators and high officials. and he has frequently expressed his pleasure at the trend of the Government's operations.

EXCISE AGENTS

A Liquor Dealer Charges Officials With Dishonesty.

New York, May 3.-George B. Douglas wholesale liquor dealer and Republican politician, of Madison Avenue says that there is organized corruption in the excise department, and that he personal-100,030
19 paid excise inspectors a bribe to con500,000
2,700,000
18 has promised to furnish a list of saloonkeepers with he alleges have been
58,400,000
19 paid excise inspectors a bribe to con10 paid excise inspectors a bribe to con

9**************************** You Share With Us-



Whenever our money buys more than its value -so shall yours. Here's a time when ours did--a maker who became uneasy at the depressed condition of the market closed out to us at a great sacrifice for cash-

350 Men's All-wool Cassimere and Cheviot Suits--that are plainly splendid values at \$7.50 and \$8.50. We offer you the choice of them at



These Suits are really unusually well made and trimmed-and no more like the "bargain" suits you see elsewhere than a good dollar is like a bad one. They're perfect:fitting-and we'll give you our guarantee they're BETTER Suits than you can find at the price -and more, too, anywhere.



\$2.50 and \$2.75--for your choice at

240 Pairs of Men's Cassi-

You can't please us better than by comparing them with the best others show at \$2.50 and \$2.75. Compare every point-quality, pattern, fit-and the making,

These are the kind of bargains you get from us-trustable and worth having.

Saks and Company,

las is one of the best-known workers in the district of Fred Gibbs, and a warm personal friend of Police Commiss

Hamilton.
"I do not wish to pose as a turncoa!,"
he said yesterday, "but I have been driven by gross fujustice to speak of the corruption which exists in the excise department, and I have made up my mind
to tolerate it no house. I propose to tell to telerate it no longer. I propose to tell how I have been bled by persons con-nected with the department for the past two years. It may be that I shall pull down the entire Republican structure about my shouldors, but if I do I am ready to perish with others in the ruins.

"Among the retail liquor dealers t made the application for him, and agents of the excise department made an investigation. They found that the site of the proposed saloon was within the 299-foot limit of the Catholic Church of the Epiphany on Second Avenue. Consequently the application was held up, although there had ben a sa-

"I went to certain officials in the ex-cise department, and asked if there was no way of getting around the law. They told me that if my customer would pay \$100 his license would be forthcoming in spite of the law. I offered to give up \$25, and finally compromised for \$25 Mr. Neinstadt and I met two inspectors of the excise department who had made the measurements and declared that the salion was less than 300 feet from the church. Mr. Neinstadt handed me 150. and I handed it to one of the inspetors in his presence. Then they went back to Second Avenue and remeasured the distance and reported that it was over 266 feet from the church to the sa-loon. Mr. Neinstadt then got his lt-

ANNAPOLIS MEN AT MANILA. Families of American Officers Aux-

ions for Their Safety.

Annapolis, M., May 2-Lieut T. H. Howard, navigator on the gunboat Conord, of the Asiatic squadron, has a family in Annapolis who are concerned about im. He married a daughter of Dr. Abram Claude, postmaster of Annapolis, and has a wife and four children, one of whom, Abram Claude Howard, is a cadet at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Howard received her last letter

from her husband March 2L It was dated Hong Kong. In the letter he referred to the threatened hostilities with Spain, and intimated that the vessel would start soon for the battle ground. On the same ship with Lieut. Howard are Commander Asa Walker, commanding the Concord, Lieut. Commander G. P. Colvecoresses, executive officer, Lieut, P. J. Hourigan nd Ensign W. C. Davidson Walker, Colvecoresses, Howard and Hourigan left the academy together, Ensign Davidson married a daughter Prof. Jules Leroux, of the Navai Acad-emy, and went to sea soon after his Lieut. Howard entered the Naval Acad-

emy as cadet midshipman, June 25, 1869, having been appointed by President Grant. He was made midshipman May II, 1872; ensign July 16, 1874; master in January, 1879; junior lieutenant March 3

ISS. and lieutenant in ISS.

His father served as an officer under General Grant and was fatally injured by the falling of a bridge. While the elder Howard was dying, General Grant promised to look after his boys, and faithfully carried out that promise by appoint ing Thomas B. Howard to the Nava Academy and D. A. Howard to Wes Point. The latter reached the rank of captain in the Army and was retired some years ago on account of deafness. Like his brother, he married a daughter of Dr. Claude. They both reside in An-

napolis.

Lieut. V. S. Nelson, of the Glympia married a daughter of the late Commo dore Marchand, United States Navy. Hi family reside in Annapolis. The family of Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan, of the Oregon, also live here: ANGULO A SPAISH SPY

Former Autonomist Representative in Washington Luder Suspinion.

New York, May 2.-Cubans in this city assert that Manuel Rafael Angula, who was the official representative of the anington, before the withdrawal of Misssected agent while scaving in this cit and that he is in constant communication with Gen. Blanco, sending him by a reg-uler though roundabout route beforms. tion concerning the American mixed and milliary movements. The War Department is said to be watching him closely.

Senor Angulo, with form Serior Angalo, with former affaction of the Spanish legation in Washington, is staying at the St. Mark Hotel. He was appointed by Gen. Blun mer Spanish minister at Washington, a neretal treaty between the Spainsh West Indies and the United S ates

When Minister Polo y Bernale retired from Washington Commissioner Angule demanded his pursports. The State De-purtment informed Sener Angels that it was not necessary for him to have any pusiport in order that he might will draw. It was even hinted to him that as the United States Government had never ecognized the autonomist cubinet in Co ba as a separate government from that of Spain, he was at liberty to go with the other members of the Spanish legation in Washington.

Senor Angulo was told that he might even stay in the United States if he chose to, for all the Government cared. Acting upon this expression of the State Department's indifference as to his future movements, Senor Augulo, after talking matters over with Minister Polo

decided to remain in this city, as the pri-o e agent of the Spanish government. According to reports current in well-informed Cuban circles in this city, Sefor Angula since the departure of Minster Polo for Camida has been rendering valuable service to Spain by furnishing the Spanish government with information as to the movements of the United States troops and warships.

It is said that Senor Angulo and his agent in this city send all the information they obtain to Spanish agents in Canada. From there it is transmitted to the Spanish consul at Nassau, who sends all the dispatches to Gen. Blanco, in Cuba, by sailing vessels plying for that purpose between Nassau and Calbarlen, on pass between Nassau and Calharlen, on the northern coast of Sania Chen, Cu-ha, which is not covered by the blockade. From Calkarien all dispatches are sent by rall or wire to Havana. In this way Gen. Blanco is kept well informed of all important warlike movements of the

In connection with this story about Senor Angulo, it is alleged that he nilmated to some persons that if the war lasts three months longer he expects to be made a Spanish granifee in verognition of his services to Spain. It is the said that the War Department Washington, has information about Senor Angulo's doings, and his actions are being carefully watched.

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